

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of last June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, luffy and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I don't know any thing that would make a stranger suspect Jack's character sooner than that of calling himself a *Baptist*, and less of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by a burn or scald while an infant, it must be discovered by strict notice; each of his thins are flame-colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings said Jack home, or George him in jail that I get him again, shall receive Twenty Dollars for the first 20 miles, Thirty Dollars for 30 miles, or Forty Dollars for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reasonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30. The above Negro Jack escaped from me better than twelve months past, and was brought home by one of Judge Washington's overseers, with a pass and recommendation signed by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 25, 1805. Jack then called himself Thomas Harris.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies, of which there is eleven years of unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every encouragement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse,

May 25. d^o w^o & z^o w^o

JAMES BACON, A b^o GROCERY STORE, on King street, bat, & addition to his former stock, added A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, or his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump Sutte, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hylon, Skin, and Souchong

Best Green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality. Madeira, Bafello, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Bakers Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dips and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt, Petre, Flor, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, English and country-made Gunpowder, Senn and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hansilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipe in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Dr. M'john's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

ROBERT GRAY Has just received, The first half Volume of Dr. Red's NEW CYCLOPÆDIA, Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery. May 30.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1806.

[No. 1624]

SALES AT VENDUE.

In every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue-Store, Corner of Prince and Water streets.

Variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

For Liverpool—direct.

THE SHIP INTREPID, Captain SMITH.

The greater part of her cargo being already engaged, a few hundred barrels will be taken on freight if immediate application is made to

Marsteller and Young.

June 9. d

FOR SALE, 1900 f. b. INTREPID, lying at Conway's wharfs.

1500 f. b. Liverp. stoved Salt 100 tons common do.

100 bags Crown Window Glass, of different sizes.

Some crates well assort'd Earthen Ware.

One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles. They will be sold low if applied for immediately and taken from on board.

Apply to

Marsteller and Young.

May 20. d

JUST RECEIVED, By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and for sale, by the subscriber, in King street,

A handsome assortment of China Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers,

China Bowls, of different sizes; Cream Ewers and Sugars; handsome cut glass Decanters, Tomhers and Wine Glasses; Looking Glasses, of different sizes; a general assortment of Queen's Ware; a few sets of elegant Mantle Ornaments; nice sets of Young H. Son and Imperial Teas.

Joseph Thornton.

June 3. d^o w^o & z^o w^o

300 hds first quality St. Croix Sugars,

Will be landed to-morrow, from on board the Schooner F. L. L. R. June 9.

For sale, by

Richard Veitch & Co.

June 9. d

JUST RECEIVED And for sale,

4 Cafes of London Brown Stout, of a superior quality.

John M'Donald.

Corner of King and Royal streets.

June 7. d

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their L. & S. on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Rossell,

AN ASSORTMENT OF Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, Brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.

A daily assort.

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Down,

Sheerings, Threads, &c.

Also for sale.

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Tea, of the latest importations—and 50 f. b. of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

T. M^r morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if enco-

aged, each succeeding morning.

A dray with BOTTLED BEER

will go about town;

When the citizens may supply themselves with their wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping or-

ders will be executed on the shortest notice.

May 8. d

T. CRUSE.

A few copies of the American Gardner may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP ENTERPRISE,

Captain Colcord,

(A fine new vessel, about 300

hds. burthen.) One half the

cargo being engaged the balance

will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed

to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. the usual ad-

vances will be made.

W. M. HODGSON.

June 6. d

FOR SALE,

ON CONWAY'S WHARF,

28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica

Spirits.

Apply to

Marsteller & Young.

June 5. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and offers for sale,

20 quarter casks choice old Sherry

Wines, of the very best quality

40 do. Malaga do.

20 boxes fresh Tea,

20 do. Chocolate

50 do. Spices and Candles.

June 5. d

Spring Goods.

1. & M. SCHOLFIELD,

Have just received,

A large and general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will sell at most reduced prices for cash or good

negociable notes.

Consigning of the following Articles,

VIZ.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS

First class long nankeens

Do. do. short do.

Do. do. blue do.

Cotton cassimeres

Gurahs, haftas

Coffahs, bonnas

Plain and faced cambic

Do. and figured lenoos

Crois-bar'd Italian silks

Shambrey mullies, assort'd

Laced cambic shawls

Figured leno shawls

Plain and cross-bar'd cambic shawls

Brown and white platties

Stirring cambic

Do. w^oas

German sheeting

Brown do.

Dimities, assort'd

Cambic shawls

Chintz and calicos

M. scitiles vest patterns

Jeans

Silk and kid gloves

Satinets, assort'd

English tewing silks, assort'd

Threads, assort'd

Yellow, red, blue and brown bandances

Colored cambics

Ribands, assort'd

Gauzes

India and British book muslins

Madras handkerchiefs

Ronal d.

Grandrills

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cotton and silk

hosiery

India checks

Fins

Linen pocket handkerchiefs

C. apes

Mantea and Lutestrings

Silk suspenders

Printed jeans

Taffetas, &c.

PESTALOZZI.

A general account of the METHOD pursued by him.

(Translated from the work of Dr. Chavannes.)

"Pestalozzi has given the name of method to his new plan of instruction, as it is not so much the subject, as the mode or manner of instruction, in which his plan differs from any hitherto adopted.

"This method embraces all those elementary or primary means, by the aid of which the powers of the human mind may be the most naturally developed. It is the result of deep reflection on the progress of nature, from the moment that the infant, opening its eyes to the light, begins to combine the materials which are to serve as the foundation of all his future knowledge.

"These elementary materials are furnished by the impressions which it receives from exterior objects, and here it would be difficult to form an idea of the prodigious number of various sensations, which the infant can receive and retain, with scarcely any assistance from art. In truth, the multiplicity of objects which are forced upon its notice, produces an absolute chaos in its feeble brain. Insensibly, however, the impressions produced by the objects familiar to it, acquire more correctness; by degrees he learns to hear, to feel, to taste, to touch, and above all he learns to see; he begins to distinguish objects, he forms an idea of their size and their number. At the same time he begins to feel a wish or impulse to impart to others what he feels himself; soon after the organ of speech develops itself, and he seeks to give names to all the objects which surround him.

"With the aid of the signs of language his sensations acquire from day to day more precision; because, discovering each day new properties in the objects which fall under his senses, language furnishes him, at the same time, a new denomination for each of these properties. At last, these first impressions, produced by existing objects, develop in his soul the faculty of rising to still higher operations. Insensibly the presence of the object is no longer necessary in order to give him the sensation of it; by a simple act of his will, his imagination can retrace, and his memory recall it; he sees by the eyes of understanding, he can trace its form, he can determine its proportions; he compares, he judges, he reasons. He is no longer that feeble being who, in the first days of its existence, appeared inferior to the brute; he is the chef d'œuvre of creation upon earth; he is MAN.

"Such is the progress of nature, such the guide Pestalozzi wishes to follow.— His numerous observations have convinced him; first, that the intellectual powers of the infant need only to be developed in a sure and certain manner, to elevate them to the highest degree which man can attain; secondly, that the little success hitherto obtained, must be attributed to the feebleness and inconsistency of the foundations on which the different systems of instruction have been raised; but, particularly, to the little attention which has been paid, to give to the first impressions received in infancy, a direction conformable to the indications furnished by nature.

"He has assiduously sought for the surest and most simple method to give this direction to the infant mind, and to harmonize the instructions of man with those of nature. But to accomplish this we must commence with the true elementary or primary principles; we must lay hold of the first operations of nature upon the mind of the infant, in order to subject them to rules which may remove the errors, and supply the deficiencies in the perceptions of this early period; these rules should be general, and adapted to the inferior as well as higher classes of society.

"After long continued researches, and many experiments, Pestalozzi is convinced that the first distinct ideas produced in the mind, by exterior objects, were the result of the observations the child naturally made on their form, and their number, connected with the knowledge it had acquired of their name and most striking qualities. These are, in truth, the first things which he tries to learn. When he sees an object that is new to him, he demands the NAME; he tries to approach in order to touch it; when it is possible he lays hold of it, turns it over and over again, examines its dimensions; in a word studies its form, and if he discovers many separate parts, each successively attracts his attention; the moment he can notice an object in these three relations, NAME, FORM and NUMBER, he begins to have a distinct idea of it, which is sufficient until he is able to study its other properties. To attend in these different respects to the first impressions of the child, to give him rules or principles in harmony with these first acts of his intelligence.

is to go hand in hand with nature, to guide him in the true path, and is the most certain method of developing his intellectual powers.

"It is then to these three elementary points, NAME, FORM and NUMBER, that Pestalozzi has shewn best to restrict himself in the method which he applies to the instruction of early childhood.

"His work, which he entitles "The Method," is divided in three parts; first,

"The manual of mothers, which is confined simply to the intuition (or perception) and denomination of the principal objects in nature and art, by which the child is surrounded.

"The second, is destined to instruction in relation to numbers.

"The third, to instruction in relation to forms and dimensions.

"The essential point to which all the labours of Pestalozzi are directed, is to the development of the intellectual powers of the infant from the very first step he takes in the career of life. To gain this end, he has sought to render his method such, that the care of its application may be confided, during the first years, to mothers themselves, wishing thus to seize the instant when the infant shews the first signs of intelligence, and above all, to avoid giving a false direction to the first development of its faculties, a direction which would infallibly influence all the instruction afterwards given; and for this purpose, he addresses himself to those whom nature so manifestly desires to be their first guides. He exhibits to mothers what they may do at that period, when the infant whom they have carried in their womb, whom they have nourished with their milk, loves only them, saunters alone for them, listens alone to them. Hence it is to them that he dedicates the first branch of his system, which is confined to the intuition & simple denomination of the principal objects in nature and art, by which they are surrounded.— The Manual of Mothers is then destined to trace out for parents the path they should follow, in order to teach their children the first elements of their future knowledge, to analyze their first sensations, to distinguish them by those signs of language which are most proper to determine their nature, and to fix them firmly in the mind; or, in other terms, to show parents how they may teach children to see with correctness the objects which surround them, and to express themselves in regard to what they see, in a clear and intelligible manner.

"In addressing himself to mothers, and thus confiding to them the first instruction of their children, he seeks to render their task as easy as possible; he believes he has so well explained and simplified his plan, that mothers of the inferior classes in society will be enabled to practise it in all its extent, and in the midst of their daily occupations.

"The progress and manner of instruction laid down in the MANUAL OF MOTHERS, as well as in the other parts of his METHOD, is so exactly fitted to the development of the intellectual faculties of man, all is so connected, so consistent, the truths which are presented flow so naturally and necessarily one from another, the minutest details are so distinctly traced that any mother who understands her duties, may follow the different exercises without the least difficulty. These exercises are, in fact, only a conversation with her child, which she may keep up at any hour of the day, and, I may venture to add, during any occupation whatever; she may begin it in the house, and continue it in her walks; in fact, so little is here demanded on the part of the instructor, the progress is so plainly traced, that the mother of a numerous family may in a little while teach her eldest to be the instructors of her youngest children.

An inappreciable advantage in the Manual of Mothers, is that there is always the closest connection between the word and the thing.

"One of the greatest difficulties teachers find, is that of making themselves understood. The most simple things often require long and tiresome definitions, and after all remain unintelligible to the pupil, who has no just idea of the terms in which they are conveyed. The Manual of Mothers is designed particularly to remove this evil.

"In early familiarizing the child to the various objects and operations in nature and art, it engraves on the memory, at the same time, the true signs of language, or the most appropriate terms which serve to recall them. The instructor who shall receive a child thus prepared, will find a firm foundation on which to build, and will not

* This work is printed in German, and is now, we are informed, about being translated into French.

meet with those deficiencies which it is so difficult, and oftentimes impossible to supply, when the proper mode has been neglected; and surely the children themselves, children naturally so eager after knowledge, will be more sensible of the happiness of existence; when they find their intellectual powers unfold themselves without difficulty, the sphere of their ideas enlarge, and their activity continually supplied with new objects for its exercise, may we not hope to see their love and duty each day augment towards their mother, towards the instructress who made them acquainted with themselves, with nature, and Nature's God; and may we not likewise hope to see them filled with the highest veneration for the author of all those marvellous works, which their studies lead them to examine; and with such sentiments can we have any fear of their moral principles?"

[To be continued.]

Foreign Intelligence.

[Translated from the Paris Moniteur.]

AFRICA.

ALGIERS, Feb. 23.—The spirit of revolution which has announced itself in this country with such terrible symptoms does not seem to be entirely stifled. It is known that Tremecen has been delivered up to the horrors of a pillage, in which two hundred Jews perished. A few executions stopped the troubles ready to be renewed. A woman accused of having propagated seditious rumors, was cast into the sea; at present the town is quiet, but the minds of the soldiers in the barracks are still agitated; it is even asserted that a conspiracy had been formed there, and that several Turks, convicted of being concerned in it were strangled.

In the meantime the regency has been the theatre of agitations of another kind. Mr. Cartwright, the English consul, set all the springs at work of intrigue and corruption to detach the Dey from the particular affection he bears to France in the person of the emperor. He distributed presents to all the grandees, to the men in office and even to the lowest spies of his regency. Shortly after the battle of Trafalgar, he officially announced that the British had gained a victory in which the admirals of the two fleets were killed. But these pretended advantages and the presumption with which he displayed them, were unable to regain him the favor he had lost, and in consequence of discussions which took place three days after, relative to the French consul the Dey ordered Mr. Cartwright to be driven out of his palace, by a tchao.

However, the British consul, still untired with humiliations or intrigues, did not renounce his hopes. His projects tended to nothing less than to bring the three regencies into the coalition, and to get possession of the trade of Algiers, by establishing armed factories at Bonne and Oran, to arrive at this result, all measures are eligible for the English agent, and he was powerfully seconded by his government. It was exactly at the moment when the immortal emperor of the French was entering Germany at the head of his grand army, that Cartwright redoubled his efforts; and it cannot be denied that, protected by the all powerful Aga, he had for some time great advantage. Succours in men, in warlike stores, and provisions, were carried by English armament to the fortress of Oran, besieged by the rebels (*); presents were distributed to all the grandees of the regency; a considerable sum was promised to the Aga, if he resolved on the measures proposed against France and Spain; in fine two commanders of brigades were sent here to congratulate the Dey upon his accession to the throne, and offer him presents proportioned to the importance of the determination solicited.— These two commanders even positively asserted that the Grand Signior and Prussia had united their arms to those of Austria and Russia against France, and that the Emperor of the French had already met with considerable losses upon the Rhine.

This news, guaranteed in the most solemn manner supported by the charms of seduction and by odious rumors spread against the French charge d'affaires, placed the life of the latter in the utmost danger at the time of the dreadful pillage exercised over the unfortunate Jews.

More authentic and more certain information together with the death of the Aga, which happened at that interval, suddenly

* The English consul at present claims 60,000 Spanish dollars for this object. But the Dey answers that he acquitted that sum by restoring 25 Maltese slaves.

disconcerted the intrigues of the English consul. A few days previous to the death of the Aga, the day had convoked a division at the marine, which the French and English charge d'affaires were invited to attend. The purpose of this assembly was to discuss the complaints lodged against the franchises of the English off Bonne. The French consul general and charge d'affaires arrived from the country where he had received this invitation, learned that the English consul was already two hours in the marine, and had taken the place of the next the admiral, to obtain over him the precedence which was granted by the ancient and new treaties to the French. He voyaged over all the others, and in a private conversation which he had with the dey, he expatiated at large on the tyranny which the English agents were endeavoring to exercise in all governments. The dey listened to him with great attention, was struck, above all, when the French consul unveiled to him the intrigues of the citizens of St. James's at Constantinople, to bring the grand Signior into the deplorable state which his power has fallen into. The dey of the marine was broken up, and the dey gave orders at Bonne, conformably to the desires of the French consul.

This conference may be considered in the period of the absolute fall of the regency. A few days after, the death of the Aga bereft him of an accomplice and a powerful protector. He tried in vain by presents, flattery and intrigues, his usual resources, to resume the favor which he had lost. These means turned against him. Prostrate at the feet of the grandees of Algiers, he even fatigued them with his baseness: he meddled in the affairs of the country, made exaggerated claims for Jews whom he caused to set the English cockade. The dey began to desire him to present himself before him only for the affairs which concerned the government, and which could not be treated by the organ of his drogo man. Mr. Cartwright paying little attention to this warning, presented himself again, and the dey was obliged to order him to be refused admission at the gate of the palace, and length have him turned away by a tchao.

According to an immemorial custom, the festivals of Bayram, all the foreign consuls repair in a corps to the palace to salute the dey and the grandees of the regency. A few days before, the dey had given orders not to let in the English consul, who had the prudence not to present himself, and the customary presents, which he got shamefully delivered by a Janissary were sent him back.

Nevertheless, this English agent, who affected the greatest haughtiness towards the agents of the other nations, and who called himself consul of the consuls, had obtained through intrigues under the power of the Aga, the country house of the unfortunate Dey Mustapha. It is a very handsome palace situated at some distance and to the eastward of the tower, commanding the whole road; even in Europe it would be a very remarkable monument. The Dey sent him orders to quit it. Mr. Cartwright caused several steps to be taken by a few partisans he had left, in order to avoid this new humiliation; but the dey remained inflexible & the British agent was obliged to leave his furniture to be removed in the utmost haste. He still, however, left the pole of the flag standing; but the regency caused it to be taken down. A few days afterwards, the Dey made an offer of this country house to the French consul, who thanked him for the favour, but alleged that he had another; the Dey, however, insisted, saying that he was determined that the charge des affaires of the emperor of France should have a suitable residence, and sent him the keys by a tchao. The flag of his majesty the emperor and king have continued floating on it since that period.

After his return to the town, the London consul shut himself up in his house, which he did not quit for fear of being insulted by the vilest of the populace. He did not even see any of the other consuls. Another circumstance completed the disgrace and ended by causing Mr. Cartwright to be sent off. It deserves to be developed.

From four to five hundred Portuguese prisoners were in slavery, and the Spanish consul was to be appointed to ransom them. But Mr. Cartwright, wishing to take this negotiation into his own hands, had, in conjunction with some officers, caused the dispositions of the court of Lisbon to be changed. The prisoners seeing the contempt in which the English consul was held, wished to intrust their interest to the French consul. But Mr. Cartwright's intrigues had suspended all negotiations. Thus, whilst the protection of the

French caused all French subjects to be gratuitously released; whilst even the Sardinians who had slaves for twenty years, such as Gravars, and Theresa Galderoni, French consul's intervention, got their chains, for the fourth of their ransoms; the consul of a power called itself the sovereign of the seas, ed the subjects of an ally to languish the horrors of slavery, and even making to redeem them!

In short, after this affair had been delayed several months, owing to the situation it met with from the English an advice boat arrived here on the 1st January, by which the Spanish consul that a Portuguese squadron consisting of two sail of the line, two frigates and two sail of brigs, were at Alicante and might be expected to him with great attention, was struck, above all, when the French consul unveiled to him the intrigues of the citizens of St. James's at Constantinople, to bring the grand Signior into the deplorable state which his power has fallen into. The dey of the marine was broken up, and the dey gave orders at Bonne, conformably to the desires of the French consul.

This regency presumed that the English consul, who had for a long time been intriguing both here and at Lisbon to be charged with this negotiation; that his attempts for that purpose baffled, had hastened to break it off, giving advice to the Portuguese consul that three of the regency's corsairs on the point of coming into port as a large Portuguese merchantman had been taken by the rais Ahrmeda. The following morning that the Portuguese division had disappeared from the most violent passion, called the English consul a spy, and said that he beheaded, were any accident to the Algerine corsairs at sea, even be sure that not a stone would be thrown.

Mr. Cartwright, having been informed of the disposition of the dey, sent his brother (for his drogo man and his brother had been taken away from him) to an audience of the dey, in order to pardon for his conduct. The principal that as long as he was dey of the country he would never behold, even at the face of a man unworthy of representing a government. Mr. Cartwright sent out a boat after the Portuguese, beating about at sea for several days, out coming up with them, it returned. The three corsairs are also with the Portuguese prize which was selling at Tangiers. By an American which came into this harbor a few days since, and which had spoken with the Portuguese, the regency has been informed that they were cruising to the eastward of Algiers, and were to return here as the weather permitted. They however, made their appearance, and said they were returned to Gibraltar.

This affair would have rendered the English consul still more critical, not a sloop dispatched by the government of Gibraltar, on the information he received of Mr. Cartwright's position, anchor before Algiers on the 19th in English consul went down to the marine to get on board, but the Vekilhaji caused him to embark without permission.

The captain of the sloop went to the palace with the American charge d'affaires when long explanations took place on the part of the English agent. The dey again called a spy, and a man unworthy to represent a regency. He declared that as long as he was dey of Algiers no consideration should induce him to treat with Mr. Cartwright.

New attempts were in vain made on the morning to induce the Dey to adopt favorable sentiments towards Mr. Cartwright, and to avoid a new humiliation from the government. The Dey required that Mr. Cartwright should quit the residence, and he embarked with all his property on an English sloop, the commander of which went with him with 13 guns.

FOR SALE,
PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and TEAS
Souchong
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE
DAN'L MURGAT

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and sent him the keys by a

The flag of his majesty the em-

king have continued floating on

that period.

is return to the town, the Lou-

shut himself up in his house,

did not quit for fear of being for-

the vilest of the populace. He

can see any of the other consu-

circumstance completed the

ended by causing Mr. Cart-

be sent off. It deserves to be

our to five hundred Portuguese

were in slavery, and the Spanish

to be appointed to ransom them.

Cartwright, wishing to take this

into his own hands, had, in

the court of Lisbon to be

which the English consul was held

in trust their interest to the

consul. But Mr. Cartwright's in-

suspended all negotiations

at the protection of the Eng-

of the French caused all French or Italian subjects to be gratuitously released, whilst even the Sardinians who had been slaves for twenty years, such as Joseph Granara, and Theresa Galderoni, by the French consul's intervention, got rid of their chains, for the fourth of their ordinary reasons; the consul of a power which calls itself the sovereign of the seas, suffered the subjects of an ally to languish in all the horrors of slavery, and even obstructed the efforts which the French consul was making to redeem them!

In short, after this affair had been delayed several months, owing to the opposition it met with from the English consul, an advice boat arrived here on the 29th January, by which the Spanish consul learnt that a Portuguese squadron consisting of two sail of the line, two frigates and a brig, were at Alicant and might be expected here every instant, in order to negotiate peace and ransom 500 slaves who were at Algiers. On the 30th, signals were made for the Portuguese division being in sight, which soon advanced into the middle of the road, with the flag of truce hoisted. The consul of Spain immediately hastened on board, but the very moment the division appeared, Mr. Cartwright sent out a small English privateer which sailed direct towards it. After some conversation had taken place between the captains of this privateer and the Portuguese squadron, the latter tacked about.

The regency presumed that the English consul, who had for a long time been intriguing both here and at Lisbon in order to be charged with this negotiation; seeing that his attempts for that purpose were

baffled, had hastened to break it off, by giving advice to the Portuguese commandant, that three of the regency's corsairs were on the point of coming into port as well as a large Portuguese merchantman richly laden taken by the rais Ahmeda. The dey seeing the following morning that the Portuguese division had disappeared fell into the most violent passion, called the English consul a spy, and said that he should be beheaded, were any accident to happen to the Algerine corsairs at sea, even were he sure that not a stone would be left in Algiers.

Mr. Cartwright, having been informed of the disposition of the dey, sent his Jew brother (for his drogoman and Janissary have been taken away from him) to ask for an audience of the dey, in order to beg pardon for his conduct. The prince replied that as long as he was dey of Algiers, he would never behold, even at a distance, the face of a man unworthy of representing a government. Mr. Cartwright then sent out a boat after the Portuguese, but after beating about at sea for several days without coming up with them, it returned to port. The three corsairs are also arrived with the Portuguese prize which is now selling at Tangiers. By an American brig

which came into this harbor a few days since, and which had spoken with the Portuguese, the regency has been informed that they were cruising to the eastward of Algiers, and were to return here as soon as the weather permitted. They have not, however, made their appearance, and it is said they are returned to Gibraltar. This affair would have rendered the situation of the English consul still more critical had not a sloop dispatched by the governor of Gibraltar, on the information he had received of Mr. Cartwright's position, cast an anchor before Algiers on the 19th inst. The English consul went down to the marine in order to get on board, but the Vekilharji would not suffer him to embark without permission from the Dey.

The captain of the sloop went to the Dey's palace with the American chargé des affaires, when long explanations took place on the conduct of the English agent. The dey again called him a spy, and a man unworthy to represent a sovereign. He declared that as long as he was dey of Algiers no consideration should induce him to treat with Mr. Cartwright.

New attempts were in vain made on the following morning to induce the Dey to adopt more favorable sentiments towards Mr. Cartwright and to avoid a new humiliation from the British government. The Dey required that Mr. Cartwright should quit the residence, and yesterday he embarked with all his property on board the English sloop, the commander of which saluted him with 13 guns.

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and } TEAS
Souchong
Ruffa DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6

50

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Great eclipse of the sun. — On the 16th of the present month (Monday) the sun will be totally eclipsed, and visible in about these latitudes, if the air be clear. Total darkness will take place a quarter after 11 o'clock.

So rare a phenomenon has not happened since the settlement of this country. Indeed, we recollect not to have read of but one instance of the kind. Pliny mentions a total eclipse of the sun, and at the same time he says, there was an eruption of Vesuvius, and an earthquake.

[N. Y. Barometer.]

We learn by Captain Fitzgerald, in 20 days from Santa Domingo, that a Spanish schooner had just arrived there from Laguira, on her passage had been boarded by two Spanish government brigs, which had been dispatched, (after the capture of Miranda's two schooners) in pursuit of the Leander. The above schooner had two men pressed by one of the brigs, by which means this information was received. There now no longer remains a doubt about the capture of the two schooners which Miranda chartered at Jacqueline, to further his designs against the Spaniards. As to the news of the execution of the crews of the schooners, we have only to observe, that it may be true; but it rests on mere report at Corrao, which report may have no other origin than conjecture.

The expedition of General Miranda, has, thus far, proved unfavorable; but, after the loss of part of his force, and finding it unsafe to remain in the midst of danger, the probability is, that he has shaped his course for Trinidad, to solicit the co-operation of the British.

While we are on the subject of General Miranda's expedition, we shall notice another article of intelligence which has just come to our knowledge. It is, that on his arrival off Barcelona, he wrote a letter to his brother on shore, advising him of his intention, and requesting, his mother and sister, to retire into the interior, and to take with them the most valuable of their property. Miranda's brother was alarmed, and lest he should be suspected of being concerned in the enterprise or favoring the views of his brother, he hastened to the governor general at Cadiz with the letter. An immediate alarm was excited, and vessels were dispatched in pursuit of Miranda. The capture of his two schooners was the result.

We also learn, that after the engagement the Leander kept two days off Bonaire, repairing her rigging, and put to sea; since which she has not been heard of.

[N. Y. paper.]

THE EPISTLE

FROM

THE YEARELY MEETING,

HELD IN LONDON,

By adjournments, from the twenty second to the thirty first of the fifth month, eighteen hundred and five inclusive.

To the quarterly and monthly meetings of friends, in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE trust that, through the continued mercy and assistance of the head of the church, we have not met in vain in this our annual assembly; because, in contemplating the present state of our religious society, we have been enabled to attend to various subjects in which their welfare is involved, with calm deliberation, with the warmth of love, and with much harmony of mind. Some of the views which have at this time opened before us, we shall briefly attempt to unfold to you; saluting you, as we cordially do, in the love of our gracious and holy redeemer & preserver. Friends, on all occasions, in every strait, in heights & in depths, seek him, retire to him; let the advancement of his cause be your primary pursuit; and count it as a privilege inestimable, to be numbered among his lowly minded followers.

We have received epistles from all the yearly meetings of our North American brethren; also one from Ireland. On the American continent, our friends appear, in their collective capacity, to be steadily pursuing the path of apprehended duty, in the cause of righteousness; and, amidst all the discouragement which they as well as we in this land, have met with, from cruel avarice, in pleading the cause of the oppressed Africans, it still lies near to their hearts, and a firm, forcible, yet cool remonstrance on behalf of that people, has been not long since presented to the general legislative body of the American states. The dismal subject of the slave trade, the source of accumulating misery to Africa, of accumulating guilt to Britain, and of continuing reproach to the holy religion, which in common with our countrymen, we profess, has also claimed our sympathies in this meeting; and we desire our friends may be individually prompt to entertain for these our fellow men the sensations of pity, which on various occasions may arise. Where, friends, shall we find a just cause of re-

gret, than to see a nation professing Christianity, pouring forth from her harbours numerous equipments, not designed to improve and exalt, but to degrade, enslave, and consign to misery, those very nations, to which, in recompence for ages of injury and insult, she owes the benefits of brotherly kindness, and Christian example!

The usual accounts which we have received from the several Quarterly Meetings in Great Britain, denote that all are not steadily concerned to walk as becomes the simplicity of our profession. We have been introduced into concern of mind on this account, and have endeavored to administer some remedy for the complaint; but we desire also to acknowledge, that we find room for encouragement in the number of lively and judicious friends still preserved and qualified for labor, and of others (thanks to the Shepherd and Bishop of souls) still arising from among our beloved youth. To both these we would say, hold on your way, and may your hands be strong, as your reward is sure.

The amount of sufferings this year in Great Britain and Ireland is ten thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds. Demands of a military nature have occasioned about sixteen hundred pounds of it; and one friend has borne his testimony by suffering three months in prison.

Now, dear Friends, hear, we beseech you, the word of exhortation. What hinders the advancement of our society in its Christian progress; seeing the holy High Priest of our profession is willing to lead us to complete sanctification? What, but the carnal mind, operating in various and specious forms? We do not tax all who embark in large concerns in trade, with an undue desire after riches; but we much fear that the effect, which their schemes are likely to have upon themselves and their connexions, as affecting their condition both religious and civil, is not duly regarded.

The love of money is said in scripture to be the root of all evil; and we believe it may be shown, that honest industry and moderation of desire are roots of incalculable benefit to the humble Christian. We feel for many of our friends in limited circumstances, in this day of increased, and possibly increasing expence; but we would caution such, and particularly those who are setting out in life, against imitating the manner of living of those whose means are more abundant. — We wish, Friends, to call you, not to penury, but to economy; and we particularly desire that all such as have families of children, even if in more affluent circumstances, would inure them to early industry, and not to habits of depending too much on the services of domestics. For this latter and useful class, we also desire to plead, and to request those who have the privilege of ability to employ them, to sympathise with them in their labors, to delight to render them happy, and even to seek for that disposition that can lead them along as fellow-travellers in the road to the city of God. Various are the means by which this may be attempted. The principal one certainly is, the keeping of the mind attentive to the discoveries of truth; but seeing, we doubt not, that a perusal of the scriptures is the frequent employ of many families, we desire that the servants may be made partakers of the benefits resulting from the practice, and from occasional opportunities of retirement in spirit. Indeed we are afresh engaged to press upon friends a diligent acquaintance with the sacred Records, and a diligent endeavor to store the minds of their tender offspring with the great truths of Christian redemption. In so doing, you may implant, in the susceptible and retentive minds of your children, principles of preservation against the temptations of future life; and resemble those of old time, who, smitten with the power and goodness of the Lord of life and glory, when personally on earth, are said to have brought, with divine approbation, little children to Christ.

Thus imbued with a knowledge of the wonderful effects of heavenly love which the evangelists relate, they will be prepared also to receive his spiritual appearance in their hearts, according to our holy profession; as well as duly to appreciate, and delight in the records of the christian faith and practice of our pious predecessors. With their history also we think it important that our youth should be more acquainted, than we fear many are. It is a history abounding with examples of what the love of Christ is able to effect, in doing, or in suffering. It is a practical comment on the words of the great apostle:

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?" "Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors, thro' him that loved us. For I am persuaded

that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS day dissolved, by mutual consent, the partnership of *Smith and Parker*; those who have demands against the firm are requested to present them for settlement; those indebted will consider their former advertisements, from this date, as void; the differences between them being amicably adjusted.

John A. Smith,
John Parker.

June 9

1806

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Jonathan Pancroft*, hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Thomas Preston, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said *Jonathan Pancroft*, that on Wednesday the 11th of this month between the hours of four o'clock and seven in the afternoon at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Jonathan Pancroft*, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 9th day of June, 1806.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 9

1806

District of Columbia—TO WIT:

WHEREAS *JACOB BARNES*, hath, by his petition in writing applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the Act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the District aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Jacob Ih., and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal or mixed. Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Jacob Barnes, that on Wednesday the 11th of this month between the hours of four o'clock and seven in the afternoon, at the Court House in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Jacob Barnes, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said Act of Congress—unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the Honorable NICHOLAS FITZHUGH, Assistant Judge, of the circuit court, of the District of Columbia, this 9th day of June, 1806.

GEOGE DENEALE, C. C.

June 9

1806

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potowmack river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 15th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, Commissioners,

April 22.

1806

THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

1806

SET THE public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of chancery, to be sold as the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 15th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to *William Dudley Digges*, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of *William Dudley Digges*.

City of Washington, April 26. [May 7] 1806

15

1806

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a Mulatto Girl, who calls herself

Matilda Brown.

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4 feet 6 inches high, with long bushy hair. Had on a frock made of country cloth, with a large black and white stripe. She ran away on the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alexandria or the City of Washington.

David Peter.

George Town, May 7. [May 9] 1806

Three Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber this morning, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Follin*, about 18 years of age; had on a new felt hat, striped coat and breeches. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and bring him home.

Joseph Rinker.

June 9. ¹⁸⁰⁶
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy.

TO RENT.

And possession will be given the 20th May,
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situated on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The house is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or

John Adam.

May 9. ¹⁸⁰⁶

TO LET.

An elegant Brick Dwelling and Warehouse,

IN one of the best stands in the town of Alexandria, for the *Flour and Grocery Business*. The terms will be very moderate if applied for soon.

Andrew Scholfield.

May 28. ¹⁸⁰⁶
N. B. I have just received a quantity of full inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality—and a quantity of three feet Shingles. A. S.

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of last June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, lusty and well made, his voice in common jous, and bold in his looks and manner. I dont know any thing that would make a stranger suspect Jack's elopement sooner than that of calling himself a *Baptist*, and fond of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by a burn or scald while an infant, it must be discovered by strict notice; each of his shins are flame colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings said Jack home, or secures him in jail that I get him again, shall receive Twenty Dollars for the first 20 miles, Thirty Dollars for 30 miles, or Forty Dollars for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reasonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30. ¹⁸⁰⁶
The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months past, and was brought home by one of Judge Washington's overseers, with a pass and recommendation signed by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1805. Jack then called himself Thomas Harris.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low state of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a Freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cauhin, at Part Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, ¹⁸⁰⁶ Jan 17. [Feb. 3.] 1806

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18. ¹⁸⁰⁶

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashion, April 29.

FREIGHT WANTED.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Norfolk, and 400 ditto on freight to Richmond or Petersburg.—Terms will be very moderate.

Apply to

A. LINDO, Broker.

April 21.

BROKER'S OFFICE, And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that

HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses, lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on configurations; and acceptances will be given when such configurations are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 40 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold at half per cent commission.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of John Yost, senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, Adm'r.

April 17. ¹⁸⁰⁶

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Buenos,

Sherries,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground

Ginger, Bisket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dpt and

Serracel Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant

Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

H